



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Prof. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres., Brooklyn College

History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N. Y. U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest
with Cumulative Index

Vol. XII, No. 591

Published weekly

Friday, February 22—Thursday, February 28, 1952

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index



WORLD AFFAIRS

Attlee 'Hid' A-Bomb & China War Plan

Revelations that Britain's recent Laborite regime had made an atomic bomb and agreed with the U.S. to wage war on Red China under certain conditions were made to the House of Commons Feb. 26 by Prime Min. Winston Churchill.

Both facts were allegedly concealed by the Clement Attlee Govt. because Labor's political platform stressed dislike for atomic warfare or involvement in war with Red China.

Churchill silenced harsh Laborite criticism in Commons of his plans for a British A-bomb test and his recent agreement with Pres. Truman on "prompt, resolute & effective action" in event of a Red truce breach in Korea. Attlee himself had assailed Churchill's actions in Washington and charged Feb. 23 that Churchill encouraged "dangerous elements" in the U.S. in "support of the corrupt & reactionary forces of Chiang Kai-shek." Churchill's revelations in Parliament Feb. 26:

1. He discovered after he took office last fall that the Attlee regime had "made the atomic bomb as a matter of research" and spent "scores of millions of pounds" on "plant necessary for its regular production." Attlee replied that the U.S. had been "told all about" British A-bomb work but Churchill disputed this. [See p. 54A]

2. Attlee & his Forgn. Secretary, Herbert Morrison, agreed secretly with the U.S. that (a) Chinese Red airbases would be bombed if they were used for heavy attacks on UN forces in Korea and (b) there would be "a more limited" retaliation against Red China if it made and then broke a Korean cease-fire agreement. Churchill said he only reaffirmed these commitments during his conference with Pres. Truman in Washington last January. [See p. 31L]

Following Churchill's statement, Commons voted 318-285 (more than a normal Conservative majority) against a Labor motion of censure against Churchill's Washington agreements. The Labor Party's Executive Com. dropped Morrison Feb. 27 from 3 committees dealing with foreign policy. Hugh Dalton replaced him. [See Vol. XI, pp. 322M-N, 278B]

Goal of German armed forces by July 1, 1954: 8 infantry & 4 armored army divisions, a 1,746-plane jet air force. These were to be mixed into a European Army of 43 "little" divisions (13,000 men to an infantry div., 12,600 to an armored div.), and a 6,000-jet-plane European Air Force. [See p. 23D]

The U.S., Britain & France also disclosed Feb. 26 they had instructed their High Commissioners in Germany to negotiate for revival of many German war industries. Reports from Bonn said it was contemplated that the biggest items made in Germany in the beginning would be .105-mm. gunbarrels, but the Germans might eventually produce tanks & armored cars for the international European Defense Community. Prof. Walter Hallstein, West German State Secy. in charge of negotiations with the Allies on relaxation of the occupation, said Feb. 26 the Western Big 3 had disclaimed intentions to restrict "eventual expansion" of German industry. He said Bonn's negotiations on European Army & "peace contract" details could be wound up in a month. [See p. 53E, G]

(U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy said Feb. 27 that neo-Nazis were a constant "potential danger" in West Germany although they were still "limited to the lunatic fringe." But he warned most major German political parties, especially those of the Right, that they had been "stocking the merchandise of nationalism" and would court "general disaster" if the trend continued.) [See p. 46C; Vol. XI, 419F-G, 275B]

(A neo-Nazi Socialist Reich member of the West German Parliament known as Franz Richter was arrested in Bonn Feb. 20 and charged with having concealed his real identity: Capt. Fritz Roesler, a Nazi district leader & propaganda director in Saxony during the Hitler regime.) [See Vol. XI, p. 235E]

A SUMMARY. NATO Council gave green light to European Army plan, including Germans; set 50-division, 4,000-jet-plane arms goal for 1952, created new permanent NATO Hq. in Paris. Churchill revealed Britain had made A-bomb. Reds charged UN germ warfare, internment camp "massacre" in Korea, insisted on Russia as "neutral" truce observer. Japan signed agreement giving U.S. Japanese defense bases.

Domestic News. Sen. Russell of Georgia became Southerners' candidate for Democratic Presidential nomination.

B Sen. Williams made new charges against ex-Tax Collector Nunan; Congress probed overseas airbase building. Senate shelved Alaska statehood bill. Rosenbergs' death sentences for A-bomb spying upheld. Owen Lattimore again denied pro-Communism, assailed critics.

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Plans Crystallize in Lisbon. The North Atlantic Treaty Org.'s Council of Foreign, Defense & Finance Ministers took several major steps toward perfecting NATO plans in a Lisbon conference completed Feb. 25. Major accomplishments:

- C** ● Approval of plans for a European Army to include Germans.
- Goals of 50 NATO divisions, 4,000 planes this year.
- Inclusion of Greek & Turk forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Allied Supreme Command in Europe.
- Revision of NATO's full-time organization, through which military & economic programs are coordinated, under a new permanent council & Secretary General instead of Deputy Ministers.

The Council also issued a Declaration of Aims Feb. 25 that emphasized the defensive nature of the NATO arms program. It said the long-range goal of the Atlantic alliance was peaceful "advancement of human progress" through non-military programs when NATO countries were secure against aggression.

D U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, who returned with Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder from Lisbon to Washington Feb. 27, was greeted & congratulated by Pres. Truman. Mr. Truman said the NATO conference accomplished "the things we have been working for the last 3 or 4 years." Acheson replied he was "happy in the belief" that this was true. Details of Lisbon decisions:

E European Army, Germany—The Council agreed formally Feb. 22 that "a militarily effective European Defense Force including a German contribution" (the European Army or "European Defense Community" plan on which the Big 3 & West Germany agreed Feb. 19) should be established "at the earliest possible date." Provisions for the European Army's attachment to NATO forces and close liaison between the European Army & NATO organizations were approved. [See p. 53F]

F West Germany's agreement to contribute 11,250,000,000 Reichsmarks (\$2,670,000,000) a year toward Western defense was announced Feb. 26. The Bonn Govt. said this could be done without raising taxes. 1,050,000,000 Reichsmarks (\$250 million) of the German contribution was to be earmarked for direct defense of West Germany & West Berlin. The European Defense Community was expected to spend about 70% of the West German arms budget on maintenance of Allied troops in Germany, 30% of it on German forces & production. One West German reservation on its defense budget: it would ask for a reduction if West Germany's gross national income this year fell below the 107.3 billion Reichsmarks forecast by NATO economists. [See p. 53G]

Military Goals—An overall plan for building up "approximately 50 divisions" & "4,000 operational aircraft in Western Europe" during 1952 was adopted Feb. 23. Land divisions were to be fully equipped but some would be undermanned and held in reserve for action on 30 days' notice. These prospective forces did not include Greeks & Turks, new NATO members.

The buildup schedule was based on 4 months of work by W. Averell Harriman's Temporary Council Com. on adjustment of defense requirements to the NATO area's economic capacities. (Main work was done by the "3 Wise Men's" executive group and a mission headed by U.S. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney [see p. 33L] on trimming costs of military programs.) The plan called for each NATO country to contribute types of forces & supplies it was best prepared to furnish quickly, the French concentrating on a buildup of land forces and the U.S. on air forces & heavy weapons production. Contributors of troops: France, U.S., Britain, Italy, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg).

(U.S. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett said Feb. 27 after his return to Washington from Lisbon: The U.S. had no plans for increasing its 6-division land force in Europe but would send substantial air reinforcements this year.) [See Vol. XI, p. 395J]

\$453.6 million worth of air bases & other defense installations were scheduled for construction in Europe. Main business of the Lisbon meeting left unfinished was apportionment of shares of this expense. The U.S. agreed to put up \$182 million (43%). Other NATO countries fell \$28 million short of subscribing the rest, but West Germany was to be asked to furnish \$14 million of the deficit. Other offers in effect Feb. 25: Britain \$56 million, France \$36 million, Italy \$33.6 million, Belgium-Luxembourg \$28 million, Canada \$22,680,000, Netherlands \$17,360,000, Denmark \$17,080,000, Norway \$12,880,000. [See p. 43K-L]

The Council also approved Feb. 25 a report by its Atlantic Community Com. that said European countries would have to shift 500,000 workers between countries to get enough skilled manpower—particularly miners, construction tradesmen, engineers & metals workers—in defense activities. It also warned that this would cause serious housing problems in some places. The NATO said it intended to cooperate closely with the Marshall Plan Org. for European Cooperation & other economic agencies to iron out economic problems affecting defense. [See p. 53J-K]

Greece & Turkey—Greek & Turk NATO forces were assigned to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's jurisdiction with the commander for Southern Europe in direct control of them. [See 53L]

NATO Reorganization—The Council decided Feb. 25 to create a new NATO Hq. in Paris under a permanent council (a delegate from each NATO country) and a Secretary General. The new organization was to replace the standing committee of North Atlantic Council Deputies in London as NATO's full-time operating group. It was expected to eliminate the need for frequent meetings of NATO Foreign, Defense & Finance Ministers. British Amb. to U.S. Oliver Franks was offered the NATO Secretary Generalship but declined Feb. 26. [See Vol. XI, 147N]

Italy's charge that Russia broke its World War II peace pact by vetoing Italian admission to the UN was rejected by Moscow in a note to Rome Feb. 25. [See p. 46F] . . . **East Germany's** Feb. 13 bid for speedy Big 4 action to conclude peace with a unified Germany (indorsed by Russia Feb. 20) was rejected by the U.S., Britain & France Feb. 25. They said Germany must be united through free & secret elections before they would discuss a German peace treaty with the USSR. [See p. 46D] . . . **U.S. embargo** on shipment of strategic goods to Soviet-bloc countries has been joined by Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Britain & West Germany, U.S. Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer announced Feb. 24. He said the other countries had agreed to prevent transshipment of war-potential goods to Soviet-controlled areas. [See pp. 34B, 4F] . . . **Russia** rejects the concept of an "atomic blitzkrieg" as "alien to Soviet military science," Gen. S. M. Shtemanko, Soviet Army Chief of Staff, wrote in Moscow Pravda Feb. 23 on the 34th Soviet Army & Navy anniversary. He said the USSR had "first-class, up-to-date military equipment" but was "not brandishing its arms." [See p. 45H; Vol. XI, 338B]

KOREA

Germ War Charge, Camp Riot Cloud Talks. Truce talk progress lagged in Korea this week while the 2 sides disputed

Red accusations that the UN had waged germ warfare and massacred rioting Red civilians in a South Korean internment camp.

The Reds served notice Feb. 27 in the Panmunjom conference there could be "no progress" in truce talks until the UN accepted the Soviet Union as one of 6 "neutral" truce observers. The Reds rejected a UN offer to withdraw nomination of Norway if the Reds would withdraw Russia and let Sweden, Switzerland, Poland & Czechoslovakia police an armistice. One new agreement: both sides accepted Feb. 23 a 35,000-man-a-month limit on troop rotation during a cease-fire. The staff officers reviewing the prisoner-exchange dispute completed work Feb. 28 with the key issue—forced repatriation of prisoners—still unresolved. [See 54C-D]

The Red charge that germ war was being waged by the Allies was renewed by North Korean Forgn. Min. Pak Hon Yong, who said in a broadcast Feb. 22 the Allies had rained "fleas, lice, bugs, ants, grasshoppers & spiders" onto North Korea. Chinese Red Premier Chou En-lai, in a Peking broadcast Feb. 25, also accused the UN of "callously brutal germ warfare." UN Hq. in Tokio replied Feb. 27 that the Reds' germ warfare charge was a false alibi for epidemics afflicting Red troops in Korea. The UN said Communist troops were suffering from effects of spoiled food, contaminated bandages and other shortcomings of their supply & medical services. [See Vol. XI, pp. 345H-J, 153E]

The U.S. Army disclosed Feb. 22 that 75 Korean Red civilian internees & a U.S. soldier were killed during a riot by the Reds Feb. 18 in an internment camp on Koje Island off Pusan. The U.S. said nearly all 5,900 prisoners in a "tough" section of the camp (Compound 62) dominated by "radical Communists" tried to mob 750 U.S. troops over screening of civilian prisoners to identify those who were actually non-Communist South Koreans [see pp. 38A, 30L]. U.S. troops were said to have fired on the rioters in self-defense. Chinese Red Col. Tsai Cheng-wen charged in Panmunjom Feb. 23 the U.S. had committed a "massacre & brutal inhumanity" in the Koje camp. U.S. Col. James Murray rejected the Red protest Feb. 28, said no Red Chinese or North Korean military prisoners were involved.

Fighting. Loss of 10 Allied planes (5 to ground fire, 5 in accidents) as against the downing of at least 10 Red MIG-15s in aerial combat was reported by the U.S. 5th AF Feb. 23 in a recapitulation of losses Feb. 16-22. Red shore batteries shelled 3 U.S. warships off Songjin, northeast Korea Feb. 22, damaged the destroyer Shelton. [See p. 54E-F]

Japan. An agreement on establishment of U.S. defense bases in Japan under the U.S.-Japanese security alliance was signed in Tokio Feb. 28 by Asst. U.S. State Secy. Dean Rusk & Japanese State Min. Katsuo Okazaki. It called for Japan to pay \$155 million a year in yen and furnish real estate required for U.S. bases. The U.S. will pay the rest of the cost of maintaining forces in Japan. U.S. forces were granted extra-territorial rights on their reservations but made subject to Japanese law when off reservation. [See pp. 54J, 46K, 15B] . . . Australian House of Representatives voted 54-46 Feb. 27 to ratify the Japanese peace treaty. [See p. 46K] . . . Communists staged "Anti-Colonization of Japan" riots against the U.S. in Tokio & many other Japanese cities Feb. 21. Many policemen were injured and rioters arrested, and police raided suspected Red hideouts in the Tokio area Feb. 22. Red China's Peking radio broadcast Feb. 21 a Japanese CP manifesto demanding overthrow of Premier Shigeru Yoshida's "puppet" Govt. [See p. 3J; Vol. XI, 364D]

Indo-China. The French announced Feb. 24 they had withdrawn from Hoabinh, a highway strongpoint 40 mi. west of Hanoi they had vowed not to give up, in order to cut Hanoi's defense perimeter to 375 mi. from 500 and concentrate more forces on a cleanup of the Tonking Delta area (southeast of Hanoi). French & Viet Namese claimed Feb. 27 to have cleaned out rebel installations in the rice bowl area west of Saigon (southern Indo-China). French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman told the NATO Council in Lisbon Feb. 21 the rebels were using U.S. guns captured by Chinese Reds in Korea. [See pp. 54K, 22F]

Indonesian Cabinet of Premier Sukiman Wirjosandjojo resigned Feb. 23 because Forgn. Min. Achmed Subardjo had secretly accepted Mutual Security aid from the U.S. [See p. 54L]

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt. Egyptian Premier Aly Maher Pasha announced Feb. 25, after he had received a note from British Forgn. Secy. An-

thony Eden Feb. 21, that Anglo-Egyptian talks would open in Cairo Mar. 1 in a "quick & decisive" effort to settle the Suez-Sudan dispute. He said Egypt would insist that the British leave Suez and permit union of Egypt & Sudan. [See p. 46N] . . . Maher Pasha said in a broadcast to the U.S. Feb. 17 Egypt was "wholeheartedly" for a "remodeled regional organization" for Mid-Eastern defense "within the framework of the UN Charter." He compared Egypt's struggle against Britain with that of the American colonies in 1776. [See p. 39B-C] . . . Egypt & Russia concluded a barter agreement Feb. 23 to trade 50 million lb. of Egyptian cotton for 200,000 lb. of Russian wheat. [See p. 30B; Vol. XI, 339E, 53F] . . . The Egyptian Cabinet ordered Feb. 16 that \$14,350,000 be distributed as partial damages for the Jan. 26 Cairo riots. A martial law decree Feb. 20 made it a prison offense for Egyptians to spread false rumors that might cause public disorders. [See p. 46N] . . . The Govt. announced Feb. 22 a 4-year plan to irrigate additional land in the Nile valley. (A longer-range plan to increase Egypt's cultivated area by $\frac{2}{3}$ by 1975 depends on construction of dams near the Nile headwaters in Uganda & the Lake Tana area of Ethiopia.) [See 39D; IX, 77F]

Iran. An Iranian-West German agreement to exchange 12,000 tons of Iranian gas-oil for German water pipeline equipment was announced Feb. 24. [See p. 47M] . . . Ex-Deputy Premier Hossein Fatemi, 38, a top aide to Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, was shot & seriously wounded Feb. 15 while addressing a Nationalist meeting in a cemetery near Teheran. His assailant, Mohammed Medhi Rafiee, 15, was a member of the Moslem terrorist organization Fedayan Islam. Police said Feb. 16 he had been "assigned" to kill Fatemi, Mossadegh & Justice Min. Amir Alaie because of the imprisonment of Navab Safai, a Fedayan Islam leader. [See Vol. XI, pp. 371D, 96A]

Libya. Libya's anti-Western Congress Party leader, Beshir Bey Sadawi, 71, was expelled from the country Feb. 21, a day after Moslem Nationalists rioted in Tripoli against the Govt.'s victory in a House of Representatives election Feb. 19. Sadawi had threatened before the election to oppose its result with violence if it went against him. His Nationalist faction won only 8 seats in the 55-member House against at least 37 gained by Independents favorable to pro-Western King Idriss I & Premier Mahmud Bey Muntasser. Muntasser said his regime did not intend to suppress a loyal opposition but Sadawi must be exiled for inciting violence. Sadawi and several relatives and close followers were flown to Cairo. (Sadawi opposed Italian rule of Libya and fled to Syria & Lebanon in 1923. He had sought since World War II to promote British withdrawal from Libya and establish an independent country with no ties outside the Moslem world.) [See p. 38E; Vol. XI, 410F]

Iraq Feb. 22 adopted a 5-year, \$470,400,000 economic development program proposed by an Intl. Bank study mission. The plan stressed modernization of farming, in which 60% of Iraq's people are engaged. It would be paid for entirely from Iraq's oil royalties. The Iraq Senate Feb. 17 completed Parliamentary ratification of the British-owned Iraq Petroleum Co.'s 50-50 profit-sharing agreement. [See p. 30E; Vol. XI, 387F]

Jordan Feb. 16 became the 7th & final member of the Arab League to sign an Arab collective security pact drafted in June 1950. Egypt & Syria were the only countries that had completed ratification of the pact [see Vol. XI, p. 307H; X, 194M]. Jordan signed an agreement with the U.S. Feb. 16 to receive \$3,780,000 in Point 4 technical aid on farming, health, sanitation, water supply, education, transportation & minerals development projects. [See Vol. XI, p. 406G]



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Russell a Candidate. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), 54, a bachelor, became Feb. 28 the 2d avowed candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) was the first. Russell said he acted in compliance with "unanimous requests" of Georgia's Gen. Assembly & State Democratic Executive Com. He said he entered the race in the belief Pres. Truman would not run but indicated he would remain a candidate regardless. Although not one of the Southerners who joined the anti-Truman Dixiecrat walkout in 1948, Russell hinted he might seek a 3d-party nomination if he could not get the Demo-

cratic one. He said he placed the country's interests above the party's. Meantime Mr. Truman repeated that he would not reveal his intentions until late March but said Adlai E. Stevenson's record as Governor of Illinois was one of the best recommendations a man could have for President. [See pp. 47L, 25H; Vol. XI, 326D]

Likes Presidency. Pres. Truman said at a Washington breakfast in his honor Feb. 21 that despite the abuse and the fact that the Presidency "is an all-day & nearly an all-night job . . . just between you & me & the gatepost, I like it." [See pp. 39K, 17B]

Vote Reform Urged. A proposal to make each state's electoral vote for President and Vice President directly proportional to its popular vote was adopted by the 9-state executive committee of the Natl. Assn. of Secretaries of State at a meeting in New Orleans Feb. 23. [See Vol. X, p. 230D]

Recalls Czech 'Lessons.' Pres. Truman said in a formal statement Feb. 25, 4th anniversary of the seizure of Czechoslovakia by the Communists, that "the world has learned the lessons of Czechoslovakia . . . that communism means conquest, oppression & slavery." He predicted that Red control of Czechoslovakia & other Soviet satellite states would prove to be "temporary." [See Vol. XI, p. 274E; VIII, 61A]

Urges Religion. Pres. Truman told a Christian Endeavor delegation Feb. 20 that "the rising tide of godless materialism" made it "imperative that youth & older folks as well have a vital interest in spiritual values and have faith in God." He called this the path to "real brotherhood & peace." [See Vol. XI, p. 409C-D]

Appointments. Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson (ret.), Hodges Research & Development Co. pres., as deputy special representative of Mutual Security Program in Europe (with rank of Ambassador) Feb. 25. [See Vol. IV, p. 54K] . . . SEC Vice Chrmn. Donald C. Cook, 42, as SEC chairman Feb. 26. [See Vol. IX, p. 347H] . . . Ex-Immigration Comm. Watson B. Miller to 3-yr. term as member of Subversive Activities Control Board Feb. 26. [See Vol. X, p. 179J] . . . Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele of Public Health Service reappointed (4-yr. term) Feb. 26. [See Vol. XI, p. 164F-G]

CONGRESS

Alaska Statehood Shelved. A bill to make Alaska the 49th state was apparently shelved for the current session Feb. 27 when a 45-44 Senate vote sent it back to the Interior & Insular Affairs Com. for consideration of the possibility of a constitutional amendment giving Alaska & Hawaii "commonwealth status." Republicans voted 20-20, Democrats 25-24 on the motion by Sen. Geo. D. Smathers (D., Fla.) to recommit. This was a victory for the Southern Democratic bloc, which feared that statehood for the 2 territories would give the Senate 4 more pro-vital rights members. Presidential candidate Robt. A. Taft (R., O.) opposed statehood on grounds Alaska was not ready for it; Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) favored statehood. Senate Democratic Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.), who opposed recommitment, announced that he would block consideration of the Hawaii statehood bill for fear it would be defeated by the same objections faced by the Alaska measure. [See p. 5J-K; X, 401F-G]

Budget 'Assumes' Peace in 1953. The Truman Admin. "assumed" for budget purposes that the Korean fighting would end by mid-1952 and the U.S. would not be involved in war in fiscal 1953, according to Jan. 23 testimony before the Joint Economic Com. released Feb. 26. These views were presented by Budget Dir. Frederick J. Lawton. [See p. 37G]

Taft Backs Seaway. Sen. Robt. A. Taft (R., O.) joined the Truman Admin. Feb. 25 in urging joint U.S.-Canadian construction of the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway & Power Project. Taft & 8 other Senators of both parties proposed a \$485 million Govt.-guaranteed bond issue by a new St. Lawrence Authority to finance the U.S. share of the construction cost. The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. opened hearings on the project Feb. 25 over objections of Chrmn. Tom Connally (D., Tex.). [See p. 31P]

Tax Ceiling Opposed. A 25% peacetime ceiling on federal income taxes was opposed by staff reports of the Joint Economic and House Small Business committees Feb. 23 as threatening "to shift the individual income tax burden from the rich to the poor." They said it would cut federal revenues by \$16 billion a year (based on 1951 figures). Advocates of the ceiling said 28 state legislatures had adopted resolutions for a Constitutional Convention to consider it. Congress must act if requested by 32 states. But the reports said some states have rescinded their resolutions; only 16 were in force. [See p. 24F]

Bills Passed. Measure transferring from FBI to Civil Service Comm. initial responsibility for most routine security checks on new federal employees (FBI would check applicants for "sensitive" jobs and those who Civil Service investigators thought needed additional investigation); by Senate (sent to House) Jan. 24. [See Vol. XI, p. 405D-E] . . . Bill to give federal government jurisdiction over crimes of violence aboard U.S. planes flying over oceans; by Senate (sent to House) Feb. 25 . . . Legislation prohibiting interstate shipment of war munitions except on authorization by federal authorities (to prevent disasters such as in 1950 in South Amboy, N.J. and to forestall development of "a private munitions industry organized to sell munitions to foreign countries"); by Senate (sent to House) Feb. 25 . . . Authorization of admission of 250 foreign sheepherders; by Senate (sent to House) Feb. 25 . . . Repeal of 10% surcharge on purchase of 50 or more postal cards; by Senate (sent to House) Feb. 25. [See Vol. XI, p. 347F] . . . Anti-"wetback" bill to curb illegal immigration*; by 162-10 House vote Feb. 26; returned to Senate for approval of minor amendments. [See p. 48G]

INVESTIGATIONS

Williams Renews Nunan Attack. Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) charged in the Senate Feb. 21 that "not one dime" had been collected of nearly \$2 million owed by 4 taxpayers whom Joseph D. Nunan Jr., ex-Internal Revenue Commissioner, represented as council after obtaining special Treasury Dept. waivers. Williams Feb. 28 cited another case involving a \$792,094 claim against Jacob Udell of Miami, former Delaware poultry plant operator, for 1942-45 taxes. Williams said he had now uncovered 6 cases involving \$3,250,000 in which Nunan & associates prevented either collection or criminal prosecution.

Cited Feb. 21 and claims involved: Lawrence Bardin, Racine, Wis. brewer with an "established criminal record" (\$302,225); his brother, Alvin Bardin (\$589,112), and 2 of their Wisconsin brewing companies: Eulberg Brewing Co. (\$396,669) and Denmark Brewing Co. (\$259,191). Williams said the Bardin brothers also owned & operated the Indianapolis Brewing Co., Indianapolis, which settled an \$812,000 tax case for \$4,500 and obtained a \$35,000 tax rebate after Nunan got a Treasury Dept. waiver to represent the concern in 1949. After Nunan denied representing the brewery, the Treasury Dept. revealed Feb. 15 he had obtained a waiver to act for it. It was one of 9 waivers he had obtained personally of the 102 granted his firm, composed of Nunan, John P. Wenchel, ex-chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and other ex-Treasury employees. The Govt. is investigating all 102 cases.

The Treasury Dept. said Feb. 18 there was no law against doing what Nunan did, that the law prohibits ex-employees from acting for 2 years after they quit the Govt. for clients with claims against the Govt. but not for clients being sued by the Govt. Waivers are issued to ex-employees to represent tax clients with pending cases if they can swear they had no knowledge of the cases while they were in Govt. employ. 631 ex-Treasury or Revenue Bureau employees have obtained permission since 1942 to bring tax cases before the bureau.

Nunan, under investigation by both a House Ways & Means Subcom. and a Brooklyn federal grand jury, revealed Feb. 20 he had quit both his Washington & New York law firms. [See 47F]

Sen. Williams also charged Feb. 21 that the Internal Revenue Bureau had ignored recommendations of its own agents that cases against Alvin Bardin and the Eulberg and Denmark breweries be sent to the Justice Dept. for prosecution. He said Lawrence Bardin's case was so recommended last December, 14 days after he had asked the Treasury Dept. about it.

It was disclosed Feb. 15 that the Bardin group bought the Indianapolis Brewing Co. in 1945 from 15 stockholders, among them Frank McHale, Indiana Democratic chairman, for \$500,000. Lawrence Bardin said Feb. 15 the deal had been financed by a bank owned by Frank McKinney, now Democratic Natl. Chairman, but McKinney denied this. [See Vol. XI, pp. 397E, 380P]

West Coast Probe. A House Ways & Means Subcom. headed by Rep. Cecil R. King (D., Calif.) wound up a 2-week investigation of the San Francisco office of the Internal Revenue Bureau Feb. 20 critical of both the local & Washington offices. It said "petty & sometimes criminal manipulations" and "political & personal favoritism in the treatment of taxpayers" in the San

Francisco office were "encouraged & protected by the complacency & indifference of an inept top administration in Washington." Witnesses had said Washington knew about the situation for 15 years, did nothing. 6 ex-San Francisco office employees were under indictment. The subcommittee ended its hearings sooner than planned and returned to Washington to resume public hearings in a move to beat federal grand jury hearings of the income tax situation scheduled by the Justice Dept.

John A. Malone, assistant chief of the Income Tax Division of the San Francisco office, was dismissed a week after his indictment on charges of conspiring to defraud the U.S., the IRB announced Feb. 18. [See Vol. XI, p. 397G]

Eugene L. Meyer, assistant chief of the Austin, Tex. IRB office, was dismissed on charges of falsifying his own returns, it was announced Feb. 19. The Civil Service Comm. Feb. 15 suspended 9 employees of the bureau in Massachusetts for limited periods and banned 4 former employees from federal employment for 6 months for violating the Hatch "Clean Politics" Act. They sold tickets to a Democratic Party dinner in 1947.

Tax Leaks, Tipsters. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) said in *Tax Loopholes*, a study published Feb. 24 by the Public Affairs Institute, that tax loopholes cost the U.S. Govt. \$4.5 billion a year, help mostly those who make over \$10,000 annually. He urged Congressional action. The Internal Revenue Bureau said Feb. 25 it had paid \$500,000 in rewards last year to tipsters who helped agents collect \$9.7 million in unpaid taxes. [See Vol. XI, p. 341D]

Airbase Waste. Army auditor Wm. J. Cassidy charged at a House Expenditures Subcom. hearing Feb. 25 (testimony released Feb. 27) that price-raising "conspiracy," "kickbacks" & waste cost the U.S. \$50 million in building North African airbases.

Among Cassidy's specific charges: (1) Lt. Col. Leonard L. Haseman, deputy district engineer, threatened to fire him for holding up an unsubstantiated payroll, boasted of firing the previous auditor; (2) Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon, Col. Geo. T. Derby & Maj. W. B. Colley put their sons on the payroll; (3) Atlas Construction officials charged Arabs 1,000-1,500 francs for their jobs, then fired them to collect a 2d time; (4) Haseman ordered a contractor to buy supplies without bids; this cost the Govt. possibly \$450,000; (5) Haseman ordered U.S. Purchasing Agt. Jos. Banz to buy supplies from a middleman who was the highest bidder; cost to the Govt.: \$50,000; (6) Banz was arrested in a case in which a French contractor got inside information that Atlas would need cable, then cornered the market and overcharged at least \$100,000; (7) Asst. Construction Supt. A. A. Bartesi got an 18-mo. jail sentence for trying to get a 100,000-franc kickback; (8) Atlas' chief storekeeper D. D. Richardson—in return for gin-promoted workers and kept others on the payroll when they were absent; (9) Cassidy refused to approve payment for \$2,113 worth of flooring which Haseman put into his own home and then charged to the Govt.

Chrmn. Porter Hardy Jr. (D., Va.) of the House subcommittee sent the Senate Preparedness Subcom. a report Feb. 22 charging that at least \$2 million worth of material was stolen at the African base construction sites.

The Senate subcommittee heard similar testimony of waste, kickbacks, use of inferior materials and hiring of relatives during hearings Feb. 21-22. Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army Engineers, admitted that \$3 million was paid in wages to workers recruited in the U.S. for the Greenland "Blue Jay" airbase before they even reached the site. He conceded that the Govt. paid up to \$12,000 a yr. for laborers and \$17,000 for mechanics, said it was necessary to induce men to work under "hazardous" conditions. [See p. 56G-M; Vol. XI, 332C, G, 285A]

RFC Head Confirmed. The Senate voted 46-23 Feb. 25 to confirm Pres. Truman's appointment of Harry A. McDonald (R., Mich.), now SEC chairman, as \$17,500-a-year administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Vote for: 30 D., 16 R.; against: 7 D., 16 R. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) argued in vain that McDonald, although honest, would not be strong enough to resist pressure groups. He took over Feb. 26, succeeding W. Stuart Symington, who quit Feb. 15. McDonald got Senate approval after a House Interstate & Foreign Commerce Subcom. headed by Rep. Louis B. Heller (D., N.Y.) said Feb. 15 that it had found nothing against him as SEC head. [See p. 47J]

Rep. Monroe M. Redden (D., N.C.) confirmed a newspaper story Feb. 22 that he and his brother, Arthur J., had each obtained a \$25,000 IOU for arranging the sale of the Skyland Processing Corp. in 1950. He then urged the RFC to grant it a loan, which it did (\$460,000), after which the company went into receivership. Rep. Redden, who had obtained \$1,250 so far,

*Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) charged during debate on the bill Feb. 20 that New York & Newark, N.J. contractors employ more than 200,000 illegal aliens at "substandard wages." Some house them in barracks and make them "work practically for nothing" on "the threat of turning them over to the Justice Dept.," he said.

said the \$50,000 was a legal brokerage fee, was confident both he and the RFC would still get all their money.

COMMUNISM

A **Rosenbergs Lose Appeal.** The U.S. Court of Appeals in New York Feb. 25 unanimously upheld the death sentences of Julius Rosenberg, 33, and his wife, Ethel, 36, for atomic espionage. Morton Sobell's 30-year sentence was upheld 2-1, one of the judges arguing for a new trial on the ground 2 conspiracies existed and Sobell was not involved in both. [See Vol. XI, p. 117E-F]

B **Lattimore Attacks Senators, Budenz.** Prof. Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins U. denounced the Senate Internal Security (McCarran) Subcom. and Prof. Louis F. Budenz of Fordham U. in 3 days of testimony before the group in Washington Feb. 26-28. He denied (1) he was ever a Communist; (2) the Institute of Pacific Relations whose Pacific Affairs he edited from 1934 to 1941 was Communist; (3) he influenced the State Dept. into abandoning China to the Reds. Interrupted every few minutes, he accused the subcommittee of suppression & distortion of evidence and of welcoming "stacked" testimony that was destroying innocent men and jeopardizing the U.S. He called Budenz, ex-Communist *Daily Worker* editor turned Catholic and chief witness against Lattimore, a "glib liar," "an immoral man" and a perjurer. He said he would welcome a Justice Dept. probe as to who was lying. McCarran denounced Lattimore's 17,500-word statement as containing "insulting & offensive remarks" before Lattimore started to read it Feb. 26, then left without hearing the rest of it Feb. 27 but returned Feb. 28. It was on file.

C Lattimore Feb. 26 mentioned O. Edmund Clubb as a State Dept. expert "sacrificed to the hysteria." Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) asked Feb. 27 if he knew that State Secy. Dean Acheson had reversed findings of State's Loyalty Board and cleared Clubb. State did not deny this. Lattimore said Feb. 28 that Sen. Wm. F. Knowland (R., Calif.) was a member of the "China lobby" and referred to as "the Senator from Formosa." He said the China lobby wanted to "deliver the foreign policy into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek" and accused State Secy. Dean Acheson & the State Dept. of yielding to pressure and "largely following the policy of its most intemperate critics." He called Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) "a graduate witch-burner" and Harold E. Stassen "a roadshow McCarthy" who was "trying to get on in this world" and engaging "in irresponsible & false accusations." [See p. 57A, B-D; XI, 332M-N]

D The Senate Judiciary Com. voted Feb. 25 to cite Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney for contempt of the Internal Security Subcom. Feb. 18. She had refused to discuss how she got her UN job (ended last year) because of UN regulations. [See XI, 363B]

E 2 ex-officers of the leftwing American Communications Assn. testified Jan. 22 that their leaders stole the 1946 & 1948 elections of the N.Y. union by forging ballots to stay in power, it was disclosed Feb. 23. The leaders, identified as Communists or ex-Reds, refused to deny this in testimony last year. [See Vol. XI, p. 253K]

Rayburn Bans TV. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) decided Feb. 25 that under House rules committee hearings must ban television, newsreel cameras & tape recordings. 5 House investigations were affected. Republicans protested the ban as political. The ruling was made as a House Un-American Activities Subcom. began hearings on communism in Detroit. [See p. 57E]

F **Red Propaganda.** The Senate Judiciary Com.'s subcommittee on propaganda charged Feb. 5 that Russian propaganda was flooding the U.S. at U.S. expense and that it was not labeled as required by law. It blamed the Justice Dept. in part. The 4 principal U.S. concerns importing Communist publications were Four Continent Book Corp., Imported Publications & Products Co., Universal Distributors Co., Stechert-Hafner Inc. The first 2 were registered as foreign agents. [See Vol. X, p. 301K]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Arms Budget. The armed forces announced Feb. 25 a £1,346,390,100 (\$3.8 billion) combined budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1. The total was £320,340,000 (\$900 million) above

that of the current year. Shares by services: Army £521,500,100 (\$1.46 billion), up £102,700,000 (\$287,560,000); RAF £467,640,000 (\$1,309,000,000), up £138,890,000 (\$390,000,000); Navy £357,250,000 (\$1 billion), up £78,750,000 (\$220,500,000). A White Paper Feb. 21 disclosed that the RAF would become Britain's biggest service in terms of manpower next year with 213,000 members to the Army's 207,000, the Navy's 133,000. Predicted size of the British armed forces, including Natl. Servicemen (equivalent to U.S. Natl. Guardsmen) by April 1953: 900,000 as against 809,000 this year. [See p. 57M; XI, 166C]

Steel Chief Quits. Steven J. L. Hardie, millionaire Socialist manufacturer from Scotland, resigned Feb. 22 as chairman of the nationalized Iron & Steel Corp. because the Conservative Govt. had decided to permit a £4 (\$11.20) a ton steel price increase. Hardie said Conservatives were thwarting his administration of the industry. The Govt.'s steel price policy was upheld by Commons, 250-203, Feb. 25. [See p. 9B; Vol. XI, 366M, 53A]

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II will be held in 1953, the Govt. disclosed Feb. 25. Exact date had not been selected. [See pp. 57K, 49E] . . . **Stone of Scone's** restoration to its traditional place beneath the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey was announced Feb. 26. The stone was stolen by Scottish nationalists Dec. 25, 1950. [See Vol. XI, p. 133L] . . . **King George VI's** funeral cost £58,000 (\$162,000), the Govt. disclosed Feb. 27. [See p. 57K] . . . **High Commissioners** appointed Feb. 21: Lt. Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, 56, to succeed Sir Alexander Cluttbuck in Canada; Sir Alexander, 55, to Australia. [See p. 49N-P] . . . **Identity cards** for Britons, introduced 12 years ago at the start of World War II, were abolished by the Govt. Feb. 21. Harry Willcock, a Yorkshireman, had won national fame for his fight since last year to have them discontinued . . . **Konni Zilliacus**, leftist ex-MP who failed to win reelection to Parliament in 1950, was reinstated Feb. 27 by the Labor Party, which had expelled him in 1949. [See Vol. X, p. 69H] . . . **Gen. Wladyslaw Anders**, wartime commander of Free Polish Forces in Britain, won a \$14,000 award for libel against the London Communist *Daily Worker* Feb. 21. He sued it over an article that implied he had betrayed his cause. [See Vol. XI, p. 219N; X, 315E]

Canada. The U.S. halted imports of Canadian livestock & meats Feb. 25 because of an outbreak of hoof & mouth disease among herds near Regina, Sask. British Columbia & Ontario also embargoed cattle shipments from prairie provinces Feb. 26. Royal Canadian Mounted Police task forces were assigned to kill 1,350 farm animals in a 300-sq.-mi. Saskatchewan quarantine area in an effort to stamp out the epidemic. The Govt. was to compensate farmers for their losses. [See p. 51P; Vol. IX, 119K] . . . Gross value of principal Canadian food crops in 1951 was a record \$1,977,105,000, the Govt. reported Feb. 22. The wheat crop was estimated at \$754,874,000 for 562,395,000 bu., oats \$316,360,000 for 492,683,000 bu., barley \$200,462,000 for 252,795,000 bu. [See Vol. XI, p. 270L] . . . 194,391 immigrants were admitted to Canada in 1951, the Govt. reported Feb. 26. Total admitted since World War II: 630,754. [See p. 27A]

France. The Natl. Assembly voted 355-246 Feb. 25 for an escalator system whereby wages would be increased automatically in the event of a 10% rise in living costs. Premier Edgar Faure asked Feb. 25 for a 15% tax increase this year instead of the 10% increase previously requested. [See p. 49K] . . . The franc's free-market value fell to 483 f.\$1 U.S. Feb. 27. [See p. 58A] . . . The new 31,500-ton French oil tanker *Bethsabée*, one of the world's largest, was launched in St. Nazaire Feb. 25. [See Vol. VII, p. 123A] . . . Natl. Assembly's Public Health Com. rejected Feb. 20 a proposal that licensed brothels be reopened in France. They were abolished 6 years ago. [See Vol. VI, p. 327E] . . . Capt. Edmond Chacun, 44, ex-military judge, was given a 20-year sentence for treason in a Marseille court Feb. 21 for having betrayed Resistance secrets to the Germans during World War II. [See p. 49M] . . . Designation of a street paved with Marshall-Plan aid as "Marshal Stalin Boulevard" by the Communist-dominated La Seyne-sur-Mer town council was rejected by the national police & postal service Feb. 22. [See p. 49L]

India. The U.S. Feb. 25 allocated \$8,745,684 from unused 1951 foreign aid funds to send food relief to India. Indian officials said Feb. 22 they were losing hope that Red China would make good on promises of 1,000,000 tons of food grains to India this year. India got only 66,000 tons of grains from China last year, and New Delhi officials said the Chinese were "stockpiling all the rice they have in case of war." [See p. 58B; Vol. XI, 182D] . . . Indian elections, in progress since October, ended

Feb. 21. Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party won at least 341 out of 496 seats in the national Parliament. The Communist Front won 27, Socialists 12. [See p. 58B-C] . . . The Maharajah of Bhavnagar resigned Feb. 22 as Madras State Governor after his brother, Prince Nirmal, was charged with complicity in the crimes of Bhupat, a Saurashtra State bandit accused of 83 murders the past 3 years. Noblemen in Saurashtra were accused of having employed bandits to discourage peasants from taking advantage of land reform. [See p. 49N; Vol. XI, 9L]

Israel. The U.S. & Israel reached an agreement Feb. 27 whereby the U.S. would furnish \$50 million worth of MSA aid for relief & resettlement of refugees in Israel. Half the sum had already been spent and \$15 million more allocated in anticipation of the agreement. Israel sent Russia a note Feb. 27 assuring the Soviets that Israel would not join any aggressive pact against the USSR and asking that Jews be permitted to migrate to Israel from the USSR. [See pp. 58D-E, 50A, 9C, F; Vol. XI, 371M, 278C] . . . Israeli MPs Mrs. Hanna Lamdan, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, & David Livshitz resigned from the leftist Mapam Party Feb. 21 on grounds it was Red-controlled. [See 58E, 49P]

Soviet Union. The Politburo was believed to have admitted Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin & Alexei N. Kosygin as full instead of "candidate" members, the N.Y. Times said Feb. 22. A Berlin report Feb. 22 said Georgi M. Malenkov had taken over from Premier Joseph Stalin as Soviet Communist Party Org. Bureau chairman. [See pp. 58F, 9H; Vol. X, 377; IX, 107E] . . . Moscow Pravda said Feb. 27 that Communist Party leaders & historians in the Uzbek SSR (Central Asia) had made grave mistakes in discrediting 19th century Russia's influence on central Asia. Pravda said Russia was a major good influence even under the Czar because its early Bolshevik group was "the center of the world revolutionary movement." [See Vol. XI, p. 254P]

Australia's 3-year rearmament program will cost \$1.9 billion instead of the \$1.255,000,000 first scheduled, Defense Min. Philip McBride estimated Feb. 21. [See Vol. X, p. 309N] . . . Czech broadcast Feb. 27 referred to Maj. Gen. Vaclav Kratochvil as Army Chief of Staff. This served to confirm rumors abroad that Gen. Jaroslav Prochazka, who became chief in May 1950, had been removed for friendship with Rudolf Slansky. [See pp. 58D, 49K] . . . Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie Feb. 22 accepted the credentials of Marquis Alfonso Tacoli, Italy's first post-World War II Ambassador to Ethiopia. [See p. 34E; Vol. XI, 394K] . . . Filipino Huk guerrillas ambushed & killed Serafin Lazatin, wealthy Pampanga landowner & sugar company president, Feb. 24. [See pp. 50C, 46L, 18E] . . . Italy opened a 120,000-kw. thermoelectric generating station in Genoa Feb. 23. \$13 million of its \$18 million cost was supplied by the U.S. ECA [see Vol. XI, p. 306L-M]. Communists led 60,000 Italian miners in a strike Feb. 26-27 to back claims for better pay & working conditions. [See p. 58E] . . . Netherlands will spend about \$537,600,000 for defense this year as against \$403,200,000 last year, Econ. Affairs Min. J. Van Der Brink told Parliament in The Hague Feb. 21. [See p. 23E] . . . Pakistan troops put an end Feb. 23 to riots in Dacca that had lasted 3 days. Students opposed to Govt. policies staged the disorders over banning of a newspaper (English-language Pakistan Observer), the Govt.'s refusal to make Bengali an official language of Pakistan, and high taxes on jute produced in the Dacca area (East Pakistan). 8 persons were reported killed during the riots. [See Vol. XI, p. 373M-N] . . . Saudi Arabian King Ibn Saud was revealed Feb. 15 to have ordered 20 airport-type Cadillac limousines worth \$12,500 each to transport his 4 wives & 100 ex-wives in caravans. The cars were being assembled in Cincinnati, Ohio. [See p. 23K] . . . Swiss Communist Party ousted its president, Leon Nicole, 65, in Geneva Feb. 25 as an "adversary of the working classes." He had recently quit as editor of the party newspaper Voix Ouvrière, started a rival paper and accused other party chiefs of "deviationism" & "political terrorism." [See Vol. XI, p. 350G] . . . Thailand temporarily banned all rice exports Feb. 27 to increase domestic supplies until the Govt. could break up hoarding by speculators who were trying to boost prices. [See Vol. XI, p. 389P] . . . Yugoslav Govt. said Feb. 25 all Yugoslav republics had banned religious teaching in primary & secondary public schools under the Constitutional provision for separation of church & state. Churches were told they were free to teach religion if they did not conduct "political propaganda against the state." A Communist was given a 10-day jail sentence in Belgrade Feb. 21 for having thrown gasoline on Bishop Anton Vouk and set his clothes afire in Ljubljana Jan. 20 [see p. 34D]. 24 refugees, including 7 women & 3 children, who fled Yugoslavia in a fishing boat, reached Italy Feb. 20. [See XI, p. 421N]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

U.S. Quits Rubber Monopoly. The Gen. Services Admin. Feb. 23 ended its 15-mo. monopoly of natural rubber imports and returned operations to private industry. It reported rubber stockpiles adequate and prices, which dropped from 80¢ a lb. to 38¢ during its monopoly, at a satisfactory level. As a "transitional" measure, the GSA said it would make available to industry up to 35,000 tons of natural rubber a mo. in April & May, not more than 20,000 in June; it would license up to 30,000 tons to be imported in June. [See Vol. X, p. 418E]

New Price Index. The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Feb. 25 that on Feb. 29 it would replace its 20-yr.-old wholesale

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Feb. 23

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks.....	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
.....	\$23,071,000,000	\$23,011,000,000	\$22,207,000,000
Currency circulation	\$28,387,000,000	\$28,425,000,000	\$27,164,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans....	\$21,144,000,000	\$21,110,000,000	\$18,459,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	\$7,399,294,884	\$7,348,326,303	\$7,073,814,600
England note circulation (£) ..	1,360,582,000	1,360,636,000	1,285,819,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares).....	6,633,640	5,369,662	7,816,564
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*....	144.66	146.14	143.38
Bond sales	\$11,638,700	\$10,477,400	\$18,522,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*.....	98.51	98.61	103.04
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.).....	\$2.837½	\$2.83¼	\$2.75
Corn price (bu.).....	\$2.08½	\$2.11½	\$2.11½
Cotton price (lb.).....	\$.414	\$.407	\$.4535
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†..	103,784	105,473	155,847
Crude oil (bbls. daily).....	6,356,250	6,362,700	5,936,900
Soft-coal output (tons).....	10,585,000	10,400,000	8,445,000
Elec. output (kwh.).....	7,439,767,000	7,445,509,000	6,905,223,000
Loadings (cars).....	737,609	733,724	734,661
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	257	251	272
Failures (Feb. 14)†.....	125	134	165
Whlsl. food price index‡....	\$6.61	\$6.61	\$7.21

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 13 ¶Feb. 16 ¶Feb. 9 ¶Feb. 19

COMPANY EARNINGS

(\$5 million & over)

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
American Airlines	\$10,548,682	\$10,399,804	\$1.42	\$1.39
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (only)	\$326,944,708	286,802,293	10.54	10.40
Amer. Tel. & Tel. (& subs).....	\$364,874,176	346,962,051	11.76	12.58
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	\$5,943,252	4,432,563	1.40	.81
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	\$28,165,060	30,787,608	7.31	8.04
Certain-teed Products Corp.	\$5,060,153	6,380,009	3.11	3.91
Commercial Credit Co.	\$19,713,887	19,853,511	8.65	8.64
Cone Mills Corp.	\$11,333,327	12,451,823	3.25	4.21
Crucible Steel of Amer.	\$8,363,000	6,311,254	11.89	8.28
Detroit Steel Corp.	\$10,514,896	8,943,140	8.87	7.54
Douglas Aircraft Co.	\$6,912,829	7,214,440	5.76	6.01
Eaton Mfg. Co.	\$10,296,329	12,722,734	5.75	7.10
Flintkote Co.	\$5,516,371	7,703,255	4.11	5.83
General Tire & Rubber Co.	\$7,790,467	8,557,616	12.48	13.88
Gillette Safety Razor Co.	\$15,738,656	16,629,615	3.58	3.81
B. F. Goodrich Co.	\$34,742,881	34,708,355	8.15	8.06
M. A. Hanna Co.	\$14,081,108	13,073,515	4.43	4.11
Houston Light & Power.....	\$6,972,517	6,612,922	1.40	1.35
Illinois Power Co.	\$8,034,298	7,355,010	2.77	2.85
Industrial Rayon Corp.	\$9,391,852	11,744,640	5.34	6.68
Intl. Business Machines	\$27,892,089	33,301,308	9.61	11.48
Merck & Co.	\$12,508,774	11,276,604	1.62	1.49
Minneapolis-Honeywell Reg.	\$9,277,510	12,500,656	3.16	4.78
Natl. Gypsum Co.	\$7,395,983	9,286,528	3.12	4.19
Natl. Supply Co.	\$10,933,308	8,367,465	7.13	5.33
Ohio Bell Telephone Co.	\$17,163,693	19,573,271	3.89	3.65
Parke, Davis & Co.	\$19,053,742	17,864,830	9.16	10.02
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.	\$8,550,372	9,358,222	2.11	2.54
Public Service Co. of Indiana ..	\$8,322,570	8,407,364	4.13	5.48
Scovill Mfg. Co.	\$5,566,825	7,119,510	4.91	6.76
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel.	\$33,116,824	31,802,959	5.31	4.55
Standard Steel Spring Co.	\$7,345,013	9,442,540	3.53	4.55
United Airlines Inc.	\$8,563,797	6,429,723	5.79	7.54
United Fruit Co.	\$50,893,898	66,159,375	14.29	11.04
U.S. Rubber Co.	\$30,366,449	24,657,647	7.43	9.11
Western Auto Supply Co.	\$5,579,388	6,842,292	4.85	7.26
Western Union Telegraph Co.	\$5,967,990	8,935,845		

*Yr. Dec. 31

¶Yr. Nov. 30

price index with a new one based on average wholesale prices for the years 1947-49 instead of the previous 1926 base. The new index covers about 2,000 commodities, against the old one's 900, and different weights are assigned to them. It starts out at about 114, compared with the old index's 174.8 for Feb. 19, 178 for the end of 1951. [See p. 50M; Vol. XI, 374M-N]

1951 U.S. STATISTICS

(Figures are for U.S. operations unless otherwise indicated)

	1951	1950
Gross natl. product (goods & services)*	\$328,000,000,000	\$283,000,000,000
Natl. income*	\$276,000,000,000	\$239,000,000,000
Personal incomes*	\$251,000,000,000	\$225,000,000,000
Disposable after taxes*	\$222,000,000,000	\$205,000,000,000
Savings*	\$17,000,000,000	\$11,000,000,000
Consumers' spendings*	\$205,500,000,000	\$193,500,000,000
Employers' compensation*	\$178,000,000,000	\$153,000,000,000
Farmers' gross income†	\$37,404,000,000	\$32,732,000,000
Net farm income†	\$14,929,000,000	\$12,708,000,000
Farm population†	23,276,000	24,335,000
Per capita farm income†	\$1,020	\$829
(Per capita non-farm income)†	(\$1,707)	(\$1,563)
Corporate earnings (before taxes)*	\$43,000,000,000	\$36,000,000,000
Reported cash dividends*	\$8,053,000,000	
Gross private domestic investment*	\$59,000,000,000	\$49,000,000,000
Govt. (U.S.) purchases (goods, svcs.)*	\$63,000,000,000	\$42,500,000,000
Mfrs.' sales*	\$265,000,000,000	
New incorporations‡	83,630	92,925
Finished steel items produced (tons)§	78,928,950	72,232,292
For military use (tons)§	1,213,657	194,461
Primary aluminum output (lb.)	1,673,815,406	
Aluminum sheet & plate shipments (lb.)	1,076,226,278	1,155,318,982
Paper output (tons)‡	26,119,265	24,377,222
World ship launchings (vessels 100 gross tons and up; excluding China, Russia, Poland; gross tons)‡	3,642,564	3,492,876
U.S. launchings (gross tons)‡	1,165,883	437,031
British launchings (gross tons)‡	1,341,024	1,324,570
Television sets produced*	5,384,798	7,463,800
TV sets in use (yr. end)*	15,770,000	
Magazine advtg. gross*	\$511,200,000	\$458,500,000
Percentage by 100 biggest advertisers*	40	42
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. assets (yr. end)*	\$10,900,906,184	\$10,439,000,000

*Commerce Dept. †Agriculture Dept. ‡Dun & Bradstreet §American Iron & Steel Inst. ||Aluminum Assn. †American Pulp & Paper Assn. ‡Lloyd's Register of Shipping ‡Radio & Television Mfrs. Assn. ‡NBC ‡Magazine Advtg. Bureau ‡2nd only to American Tel. & Tel. as world's biggest company ‡The U.S. had 2,046 merchant ships of 1,000 gross tons & up operating Feb. 15; 763 were Govt.-owned, 523 under Govt. contract; reported by Maritime Admin. ‡Highest for any country ‡Estimate ‡Record



ARTS & SCIENCE

Eclipse. Total eclipse of the sun lasting 3 mins. 9½ secs. was viewed & photographed by 70 scientists from 10 nations near Khartum, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Feb. 25. They hoped to (1) test Dr. Albert Einstein's relativity theory (sun's gravity field bends light rays from stars near it, makes stars appear where they are not), (2) learn more about stellar bodies behind sun, (3) test accuracy of some distances shown on today's maps. [See p. 50P]

Yemen Ousts Explorers. Wendell Phillips, American archeologist, said in Aden Feb. 14 the Yemen Govt. had abruptly ousted his expedition from Marib, supposed ancient capital of the Queen of Sheba. Yemen said Feb. 19 it expelled the scientists (representing the American Foundation for the Study of Man) because they violated certain conditions under which they were admitted to the country. [See Vol. XI, p. 271C]

LEADING FEBRUARY FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality; N.Y. releases)

THE AFRICAN QUEEN. Film version of C. S. Forester's novel about ill-matched couple in African wilderness. Screenplay by James Agee & John Huston. Directed by Huston. Produced by S. P. Eagle for Horizon-Romulus. Released by United Artists. Starring Katharine Hepburn & Humphrey Bogart. In cast: Robt. Morley. Feb. 20.

MR. LORD SAYS NO! Film version of Michael Clayton Hutton's play "The Happy Family," about British shopkeepers' struggle against Govt. red tape. Screenplay by Muriel & Sidney Box. Directed by Muriel Box. Produced by Wm. MacQuitty. Released by Souvaine Selective Pictures. In cast: Stanley Holloway, Kathleen Harrison, Naughton Wayne, Dandy Nichols, John Stratton, Geo. Cole. Feb. 11.

PHONE CALL FROM A STRANGER. Stranger phones & visits families of 3 victims of plane crash he has survived. Screenplay by Nunnally Johnson from a story by I. A. R. Wylie. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced by Johnson for 20th Century-Fox. Starring Shelley Winters, Gary Merrill, Bette Davis. In cast: Michael Rennie, Keenan Wynn, Evelyn Varden, Warren Stevens. Feb. 1.

RETREAT HELLO! About the exploits of the United States Marine Corps First Battalion in Korea. Screenplay by Milton Sperling & Ted Sherdeman.

Directed by Joseph H. Lewis. Produced by Sperling. A United States Pictures Production presented by Warner Bros. In cast: Frank Lovejoy, Richard Carlson, Rusty Tamblyn, Anita Louise, Ned Young. Feb. 19.

VIVA ZAPATA! Story of the Mexican Indian leader Emiliano Zapata. Screenplay by John Steinbeck based on Edgumc Pinchon novel. Directed by Elia Kazan. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. Starring Marlon Brando. In cast: Jean Peters, Anthony Quinn, Joseph Wiseman, Margo, Arnold Moss. Feb. 7.

WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE. Science fiction story of D-Day (doomsday) on earth. Screenplay by Sydney Boehm based on novel by Edwin Balmer & Philip Wylie. Directed by Rudolph Mate. Produced by George Pal in Technicolor for Paramount. In cast: Richard Derr, Barbara Rush, Peter Hanson, Judith Ames, Larry Keating. Feb. 6.

NEW BOOKS

ADVENTURES IN TWO WORLDS by A. J. Cronin, doctor-turned-novelist. Autobiog. Feb. 25. (McGraw-Hill, 331 pp., \$4)†

GRANDMA MOSES: My Life's History, by Anna Mary Robertson Moses, 91-yr.-old artist. Feb. 27. (Harper, 148 pp., \$3.50)†

HOME TO TENNESSEE: A Tale of Soldiers' Return, by Alfred Leland Crabb. Civil War novel. Feb. 25. (Bobbs-Merrill, 299 pp., \$3)†

HOW TO KEEP OUR LIBERTY: A Program for Political Action, by Raymond Moley. Ex-Brain Truster defends conservatism. Feb. 27. (Knopf, \$4)†

I LIVE AGAIN by Princess Ileana of Romania. Adventures of daughter of Queen Marie. Feb. 28. (Rinehart, \$4)†

IN MY OPINION: An Inquiry into the Contemporary Novel, by Orville Prescott, N.Y. Times book critic. Feb. 28. (Bobbs-Merrill, \$3)†

LET IT COME DOWN by Paul Bowles. Story of disintegrating American in Africa. Feb. 28. (Random House, 311 pp., \$3.50)†

LINCOLN & HIS GENERALS by T. Harry Williams. Calls Lincoln greater strategist than Grant. BOMC choice. Feb. 25. (Knopf, 363 pp., \$4)†

SEND THE WISE WIND by Kate Bigelow Montague. Novel with Luzon Igorots as background. Feb. 28. (Day, \$3)†

THE SWIFT CLOUD by Sigrid de Lima. Story of crime & punishment in a small California town. Feb. 18. (Scribner, 235 pp., \$3)†

WHAT EISENHOWER THINKS. His writings & speeches on major problems. Edited by Allen Taylor. Feb. 25. (Crowell, 186 pp., \$2.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction



EDUCATION & RELIGION

Gifts. Yale U. Feb. 22 announced receipt of \$5 million from the Old Dominion Foundation to support freshman-sophomore educational projects [see Vol. IX, p. 199M], \$200,000 from the Commonwealth Fund to finance a program in human biology & ecology. [See Vol. X, p. 199N] . . . The Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Foundation Feb. 20 announced donation of \$1,250,000 for a new home & school for mentally retarded boys in Cooks County, Ill.

21 colleges will participate in a program to train more elementary & secondary school teachers at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, Pres. Jas. B. Conant of Harvard announced Feb. 11. The Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education will provide \$45,000 for graduate fellowships & \$33,000 for instruction & administration (annually for 3-yr. periods). [See p. 59P] . . . Harvard U. announced Feb. 20 that Dr. Ralph Bunche had resigned as professor of Government because of pressure of UN duties. He was on leave, had never assumed the post. [See Vol. XI, p. 275L]

Natl. Lutheran Council, in a resolution voted at its 34th meeting in Atlantic City Feb. 1, urged Pres. Truman "not to impair national unity" by insisting upon establishing a U.S. Embassy at the Vatican [see p. 31M]. Dr. Lawrence M. Stavig of Sioux Falls, S.D., was reelected president Jan. 29. . . . Evangelist Billy Graham led 12,000 other Americans in prayers for Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin in Washington Feb. 17 to bring the "word of God" into Stalin's heart and thereby promote world peace. . . . North American Lay Conference on "The Christian & His Daily Work" in Buffalo Feb. 21-24 said Christian workers should think of their jobs as "Christian vocations" and thereby "bring Christ to the market place." . . . Natl. Council of Presbyterian Men's newly elected president, Thomas E. Whiteman of Greenwich, Conn., told delegates in Chicago Feb. 3 that laymen should back a "civil righteousness campaign" in government. [See Vol. XI, p. 104N]

OBITUARIES

Sultan Amir Abdul Majeed Didi, 78, of Maldives Islands; Feb. 21 on Maldives Islands, 400 mi. SW. of Ceylon.

Neal G. Adair, 65, editor of Motor, a journal of the automobile industry; Feb. 22 in New York.

William Henry Belk, 89, founder & pres. of Belk Bros. Co. (308 dept. stores in South); Feb. 21 in Charlotte, N.C.

Dr. George H. Black, 78, last pres. of University of Newark (N.J.) 1940-46; Feb. 24 in Palo Alto, Calif.

James W. Curran, 87, Irish-born publisher of the Sault Ste. Marie Star; Feb. 20 in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Brownlee O. Currey, 51, investment banker who became a millionaire in his 30s; Feb. 21 in Nashville, Tenn.

Harry Thatcher Dunn, 76, pres. of Fisk Rubber Co. 1915-33; Feb. 19 in West Palm Beach, Fla.

Arthur P. Earle, 72, Canadian mining & insurance executive; Feb. 23 in New York.

Air Marshal Harold Edwards, 59, overseas chief of Royal Canadian Air Force 1941-43; Feb. 23 in Scottsdale, Ariz.

Sir Percy Winn Everett, 81, Dep. Chief of British Boy Scouts, helped organize movement; Feb. 23 in Elstree, Eng.

Oliver H. P. Garrett, 58, film writer, Academy Award winner in 1934 (Manhattan Melodrama); Feb. 22 in New York.

Jeanne Gordon, 59, Metropolitan Opera contralto 1919-28; Feb. 21 in Macon, Mo.

Lawrence Grant, 82, British-born stage & screen character actor; Feb. 19 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Sir Patrick Hastings, 71, British Atty. Gen. 1924, one of Britain's best known lawyers; Feb. 26 in London.

Morris Woodruff Kellogg, 79, founder & chrmn. of board of M. W. Kellogg Co., builder of oil refineries; Feb. 22 in New York.

Sir James Lithgow, 69, Scottish shipbuilder, ex-pres. of British Iron & Steel Fed.; Feb. 23 in Langbank, Scotland.

Dr. Tristram Walker Metcalfe, 71, pres. of Long Island U. since 1931; Feb. 24 in New York. [See Vol. XI, p. 424P]

Gen. Theodoros Pangalos, 73, military dictator of Greece Jan.-Aug. 1926; Feb. 27 in Athens.

Miss Anna Maria Whitaker Pennypacker, 74, co-owner of Daily Worker, N.Y. Communist newspaper, daughter of late Pa. Gov. Pennypacker; Feb. 21 in Philadelphia. [See Vol. XI, 326C]

Dr. Donald Charles Stockberger, 56, MIT physics prof. who developed fluorite crystals for optical uses during World War II; Feb. 23 in Belmont, Mass.

Dr. John Martin Thomas, 82, ex-pres. of Middlebury College, Penn State, Rutgers U. & Norwich U.; Feb. 26 in Rutland, Vt.

Robert D. Towne, 86, ex-minister, pub. & ed. who won fame with his "How old is Ann?" riddle; Feb. 24 in Ambler, Pa.

Charles G. Wood, 82, author of first minimum wage & hours law for U.S. women, ex-Labor Dept. aide; Feb. 19 in Washington.



SPORTS

Winter Olympics. Norway dominated the 6th Winter Olympic Games in Oslo Feb. 14-25, winning 7 out of 22 championships. The U.S. ran 2d in unofficial team scoring by the press. Sweden, leader in 1948, ranked 6th.

Norway's Hjalmar Andersen set 2 records in winning 3 speed skating events and became the first individual ever to win 3 first-place gold medals in a Winter Olympics. Star performer for the U.S. was Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, 19, of Rutland, Vt., winner of 2 skiing titles. Richard Button successfully defended his men's figure skating title and Ken Henry of Chicago won a speed-skating race. Canada won the ice hockey tourney with the U.S. team (unpopular in Oslo for alleged rough play) finishing 2d although it played Canada to a tie.

30 countries sent competitors to the games. Germany & Japan were represented for the first time in any post-World War II Olympics. West Germans represented Germany after efforts at a merger with the East German team failed. Olympic officials told the Germans Feb. 13 to organize a single team for the summer games in Helsinki but the East-zone group demanded that it be permitted to compete separately. [See p. 28K-L]

Winners & detailed results of the Winter Olympics:

SKIING

Men

Giant Slalom—Stein Ericksen, Norway; 2 mins. 25 secs.; Feb. 15.
Downhill—Zeno Colò, Italy; 2 mins. 30.8 secs.; Feb. 16.
Nordic Combined (jump & race)—Simon Slaavik, Norway; 451.621 pts.; Feb. 18.

18-Km. Race (11¼ mi.)—Halgeir Brenden, Norway; 1 hr. 1 min. 34 secs.; Feb. 18.

Slalom—Othmar Schneider, Austria; 2 mins.; Feb. 19.
50-Km. Race (31 mi. 120 yds.)—Veikko Hakulinen, Finland; 3 hrs. 33 mins. 33 secs.; Feb. 20.

40-Km. Relay (25 mi.)—Finland; 2 hrs. 20 mins. 16 secs.; Feb. 23.
Jumping—Arnfinn Bergmann, Norway; 226 pts. (longest jump 223' 1¼"); Feb. 24.

Women

Giant Slalom—Mrs. Andrea Mead Lawrence, U.S. (Rutland, Vt.); 2 mins. 6.8 secs.; Feb. 14.

Downhill—Trude Jochim Beiser, Austria; 1 min. 47.1 secs.; Feb. 17.

Slalom—Mrs. Lawrence, U.S.; 2 mins. 10.6 secs.; Feb. 20.

10-Km. Race (6¼ mi.)—Lydia Viedman, Finland; 41 mins. 40 secs.; Feb. 23.

SPEED SKATING

500 Meters (547 yds.)—Ken Henry, U.S. (Chicago); 43.2 secs.; Feb. 16.
5,000 Meters (3¼ mi.)—Hjalmar Andersen, Norway; 8 mins. 10.6 secs. (new Olympic record); Feb. 17.

1,500 Meters (1,640 yds.)—Andersen, Norway; 2 mins. 20.4 secs.; Feb. 18.
10,000 Meters (6¼ mi.)—Andersen, Norway; 16 mins. 45.8 secs. (new world & Olympic records); Feb. 19.

FIGURE SKATING

Women—Jeannette Altwegg, England; 161.760 pts.; Feb. 20.
Men—Richard Button, U.S. (Englewood, N.J.); 192.256 pts. (only 1948 Winter Olympic individual champion to retain title in 1952); Feb. 21.
Pair—Ria & Paul Falk, (West) Germany; 11.400 pts.; Feb. 22.

BOBSLEDDING

2-Man—(West) Germany No. 1, Andreas Ostler driving; 5 mins. 24.54 secs. for 4 runs; Feb. 15.

4-Man—(West) Germany No. 1, Ostler driving; 5 mins. 7.83 secs. for 4 runs; Feb. 22.

ICE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Final Standings Feb. 25

	W.	T.	L.	Pts.	GF	GA		W.	T.	L.	Pts.	GF	GA
Canada*	7	1	0	15	71	14	Poland	2	1	5	5	21	56
United States	6	1	1	13	43	21	Finland	2	0	6	4	21	60
Sweden†	6	0	2	12	48	19	(W) Germany	1	6	3	21	53	
Czech.	6	0	2	12	47	18	Norway	0	0	8	0	15	46
Switzerland	4	0	4	8	40	40							

*Retained title won in 1948. †Won playoff with Czechoslovakia for 3d in Olympics, European championship. [See Vol. XI, p. 104E-F]

UNOFFICIAL NATIONAL STANDINGS*

	Pts.		Pts.		Pts.
Norway	125½	Sweden	29½	Britain	13
United States	89½	Italy	25	France	10
Finland	73	Holland	24	Hungary	4
Austria	60	Switzerland	23	Belgium	1
(W) Germany	50½	Canada	18½	Japan	½

Failed to score: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech., Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Lebanon, N.Z., Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Yugo.

*Press scoring based on 10 pts. for a first place, 5 for a 2d, 4 for a 3d, 3 for a 4th, 2 for a 5th, 1 for a 6th. Covers skiing, bobsledding, skating, hockey. Olympics do not award official national team title in either winter or summer games. [See Vol. VIII, pp. 232E-F, 52E-H]

Bridge. American Contract Bridge League's Vanderbilt Cup team-of-4 (U.S. natl. title) in New York Feb. 26: won by Ned Drucker, Sidney Mandell, Jesse Sloan, Milton Moss & Irving Kass, all of the Bronx, N.Y. [See Vol. XI, p. 400B]

Golf. \$10,000 Houston (Tex.) open Feb. 24: won by Jack Burke Jr. of Houston for \$2,000. [See p. 60F] . . . Intl. 2-ball mixed tourney in Orlando, Fla. Feb. 24—won by Mildred (Babe) Zaharias, Tampa, & Al Besselink, Chicago. [See p. 60F]

Horse Racing. \$140,000 Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Derby Feb. 23: won by Calumet Farm's Hill Gail, Ted Atkinson up, for \$92,500. [See p. 44K] . . . \$50,000 added Widener, Hialeah (Miami), Feb. 23: won by William G. Helis Jr.'s Spartan Valor, Jimmy Stout up, for \$51,300. [See Vol. XI, p. 72G]

Tennis. U.S. amateur indoor titles in N.Y. Feb. 24: men's singles—Richard Savitt over Billy Talbert, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; women's singles—Nancy Chaffee Kiner over Patricia Todd, 6-1, 6-0; men's doubles—Talbert & Budge Patty over Savitt & Irvin Dorfman, 6-1, 8-6, 3-6, 6-3; women's doubles—Mrs. Kiner-Mrs. Todd over Pat Ward-Helen Fletcher of Britain, 6-4, 6-4. [See 36L; XI, 72J]

Track & Field. Intercoll. Amateur Athletic Assn. (IC4A) indoor championships in New York Feb. 23: 2-mile—Fred Wilt (new world's record, 8 mins. 50.7 secs.); team championship—Manhattan Coll. (N.Y.) [See p. 52E-F; Vol. XI, 72K]

MISCELLANEOUS

Counterfeiting. The Secret Service reported Feb. 3 that 247 persons were arrested for counterfeiting, 2,304 for check & bond forgery in 1951. Retailers lost \$448,560 to counterfeiters, against \$617,389 in 1950. \$1,380,882 in bogus money was seized, \$932,322 of it not yet passed. [See Vol. XI, p. 248H]

Narcotics. Narcotics Comm. Harry J. Anslinger reported Feb. 9 that teen-age drug addiction apparently leveled off during 1951, presumably due to intensification of the drive on suppliers. 4,172 alleged narcotic law violators were arrested in 1951, and 36,091 oz. of marijuana & 3,135 oz. of other drugs seized. [See p. 20L]

Summer Welles was elected president of Freedom House in New York Feb. 19. [See p. 36N; Vol. XI, 325H]

Divorced. Actress Linda Darnell, 28, from Peverell Marley, 51, final decree in Los Angeles Feb. 26. [See Vol. XI, p. 64P]